POPULATION AND ETHNOGEOGRAPHY

161 Population estimates.- Population figures and estimates, 1770-1932, are:

| Year | Tüb. | Pal. | Tüb.+Pal. | Bankalachi | Authority |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) 1770 | | | 1000 | | Kroeber, Handbook, 608, 883 |
| (2) 1854 | | | 100(100?) | 50? | Henley, 511, 515 |
| (3) 1855-60 | 228 | 65 | 293 | | Village site estimate, 1932 |
| (4) 1863 | | | 220 | | Massacre estimates |
| (5) 1910 | | | 105 | | Ind. Pop. U.S., Alaska, 18 |
| (6) 1932 | 145 | 0 | 145 | | Field census |

161 (1) Kroeber's estimate admittedly a guess;
●114 probably too high.

(2) Henley, 1854, reports 100 "Kern River Indians"; his assistant mentions "Joaquin's band of 20 men from Kern River" which had been sent [illegible] from Sebastian Military reserve in 1854 previous to Henley's visit to Kern r. If Joaquin's band was not at Kern r. when Henley was there, we should add 100 persons, assuming each man represented 5 individuals, to Henley's figures. Henley's mention of small group to W of Kern r. may refer to Bankalachi.

(3) Village site estimate derived from SM's list of 12 Tübatulabal, 3 Palagewan hamlet sites (p. 41); SM's estimated hamlet populations totaled 475 Tübatulabal plus 110 Palagewan; these totals reduced by 50 per cent because person-by-person listing of inhabitants of hamlet No. 5, in which SM lived as a boy, totaled 14 persons; SM had previously estimated population of 30 for this site.

(4) In massacre 1863, 39 adult Tübatulabal and Palagewan men killed (SM); military reports say 35 (Chalfant, 146). Five adult males survived (SM, PN); these, together with males killed, comprised all adult males of 2 bands. Taking 44 as number of adult males prior to massacre, assuming each represented 5 persons, total population of 2 bands is 220.

[162] (6) Population 1932 distributed as follows: within home area full, 3/4 bloods 65, 1/2 bloods 21, 1/4 bloods 10, total 96; outside home area full, 1/2 bloods 40, 1/4 bloods 9, total 49. Males, 74, females 71; grand total 145.

161 All estimates seem to point to figure somewhere between 200-300 for combined Tübatulabal-Palagewan population ca. 1850, when whites first settled in area. In accepting figure as low as this for population in aboriginal times 2 possibilities have to be considered; San Buenaventura